

# WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

CHARLOTTE.

## BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We copy the following from the Raleigh Standard of the 11th inst.

The stockholders of this institution adjourned on Tuesday evening last, having been in session two days.

The charter granted by the last General Assembly, was on Tuesday rejected by a vote of about three to one.

We learn that Mr. Badger and B. F. Moore, Esq., spoke against accepting the charter; and that the State Treasurer, Mr. Courts, Ex-Gov. Swain, and Mr. Myers, of Mecklenburg, spoke in favor of it.

Many objections were urged to the charter, and among them the provision authorizing the State to subscribe a certain amount of stock in State bonds. It was also objected that the capital of the Bank would be so large that fair profits could not be realized upon it in the way of dividends.

It was also urged that various sections in the charter are in conflict one with another; and that in view of this and of the other objections, it would be too great a hazard on the part of the stockholders to accept the charter and rely on the General Assembly to remedy alleged defects and remove alleged objections.

The present charter of the Bank will expire in 1860; and the institution will be entitled to a reasonable time in which to wind up. We presume the stockholders will make arrangements to close their business in 1860, or within a year or so thereafter. We do not believe that the Legislature will grant them another charter. It has already granted them two charters; but after the deliberate rejection of the last one tendered, we are of the opinion that the General Assembly would be wanting in proper self-respect if it should tender them another. That is our opinion as a citizen of the State, and we see no reason why we should withhold it.

That the charter just rejected was objectionable in some respects, none will deny. The State is deeply interested in the Bank, owning as it does one-third of the stock—nearly one-half of its productive School Fund, and one hundred thousand dollars of the University Fund being vested in it. If the stockholders make fair profits, the School Fund and the University Fund must make fair profits also; if the stockholders are cramped in their operations and their profits lessened, the School Fund and the University Fund must suffer loss in their income in the same proportion. The interest of the stockholders and of the State is, therefore, one and indivisible; and this being the case, it is not, in our humble judgment, to be fairly, or reasonably, or justly presumed that the Legislature would refuse to make such alterations and amendments in the charter as would be deemed best for them and for itself. But a majority of the stockholders thought and voted otherwise, and they certainly had a right to do so. No one will censure them for looking to their own interests and for taking care of themselves; but we may add—and we do it in no unkind spirit—that with one hundred thousand voters to uphold them, the interests of the children of the State who go to our common Schools and of the University, will also be abundantly cared for and protected. We have no fears on this score. The Bank of the State, it is to be presumed, will begin in a year or two to pay out instalments of its capital stock, with a view to a final settlement with the stockholders; and it will, therefore, be an easy matter to transfer the School Fund to some other Bank. The Bank of Cape Fear already has \$544,400 of the School Fund, as a part of its capital; and, with the consent of the stockholders of that institution, the \$502,700 now in the State Bank can be subscribed, by direction of the Legislature, and paid in the Cape Fear Bank—making something over a million of dollars of the School Fund invested in the latter.

The Bank of the State will, we doubt not, wind up its affairs with as little detriment as possible to the currency and business of the country. It has heretofore been well managed, and its officers have the respect and confidence of the public. We are sure they will do nothing beyond what may be indispensably necessary in closing their operations, to produce "hard times" among the people; and we are sure also, that they will continue to extend to the State Treasurer every facility which they can, to enable him to meet promptly the interest on the State bonds in New York.

What next? Are we to have some ten or twenty more local Banks to supply the place of the so-called "People's Bank"?—or will the so-called "People's Bank" be forced on the people? "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." If we have an abiding confidence in the Legislature and in the people of the State, if we do not fear to trust them, nor do we take it for granted in advance that they will do wrong. The whole matter is in their hands, to be considered and disposed of as to them may seem best.

If it is expected that any political profit or advantage will result from the rejection of this charter, those who may entertain this expectation will find themselves mistaken.

Good Advice.—Dig potatoes, drive a dray, peddle matches, or do anything that is honest and useful, rather than run in debt. If you have any regard for a quiet, comfortable state of mind, and place any value upon a good appetite, untroubled temper, pleasant pillow, comfortable dreams, and general independence, keep clear of debt. Labor, toil, struggle, be up and doing and keep clear of debt, the hardest of all masters, for he places a weight around the neck of all who come within his grasp, and presses like an incubus upon the soul.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer America has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 4th. The cotton market generally was unchanged, although some descriptions had slightly advanced.

The revolutionary movements still continue in Naples. The insurgents had liberated three hundred prisoners. Many new arrests had been made, and an insurgent steamer had been captured.

The rebellion in India against British authority has become so serious as to cause an important change in the plan for conducting the military operations against China. No British troops can be spared from India for the purpose of the war against China, and a large force from England is immediately to be dispatched to the southern British outposts in India.

The serious revolts in India are not likely to shake the deeply founded fabric of British power. They are said to have arisen from an apprehension on the part of the natives that their religion was to be overthrown.

## LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The "Star of the West," from Aspinwall on the 4th, with one million and a half in specie, has arrived.

The news from California is unimportant. The crops in the southern part of the State were suffering seriously from drought. Money matters were inactive; mining brisk, and largely increasing.

Orleans.—The Hon. Joseph Lane has been re-elected to Congress by a decreased majority.

Nicaragua.—Affairs in this country are in an unsettled condition. Rivas refuses to act in concert with the Allied Generals. A collision was expected between the Leonese and Chamoristas, which it was thought would prove favorable for Walker, if the latter should again go to Nicaragua.

Passengers by the steamer Star of the West, from Greytown, report that two vessels are cruising off Punta Arenas, from California, with 600 men, arms, provisions, etc., for Gen. Walker.

## MORE RIOTING IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 13.—On Saturday night last an attack was made on the Metropolitan Police at the new quarantine buildings. Firearms were used, and the engagement lasted half an hour. The mob, however, were finally defeated. One of the police was killed.

In the Seventeenth Ward, also a riot took place between some Germans and Irish. One German was killed, and one of the police fatally wounded.

The riots were renewed to-day in the 17th ward and proved of a serious character. A mob of 500 Irish and Dutch attacked the police with fire arms and missiles.

The police were driven back, when another detachment of 100 was sent to the scene of the conflict, as also a detachment of military. The riot was premeditated. It was not intended to take place till to-night.

SOUTHERN BOOK-BUYERS.—The New York Day Book has sounded the alarm, and is warning the south against the buying of a new work which has been commenced by Appleton & Co., under the title of the "American Encyclopedia," edited by Geo. Ripley and Chas. A. Dana, two of the editors of the New York Tribune. The employment of these men by the Appletons has been concealed from the public, and another abolition trick is about to be played on the south by inducing our citizens to subscribe and pay for a work, purporting to be national in its character, but which is edited by two of the greatest political villains that ever degraded a sanctum or penned a libel. They cannot, if they would, do justice to the south, and while we warn our readers against subscribing for, or in any way aiding in the sale of the Encyclopedia Americana, got up by the Appletons under the supervision of the editors of the Tribune, we invoke the press of the south to set their united faces against it and strangle it in its infancy. Let not its polluted pages be touched by the finger of a Southern man, unless he wishes to pay men for abusing himself and seeking the ruin of his country and posterity.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

THE NEW TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.—"We learn," says the New York Journal of Commerce, "that the residents of Arizona will come before Congress at its next session with new and stronger claims to a recognition as a distinct Territorial people. They will set forth in strong terms their grievances and necessities. They will ask that the Gadsden Purchase may be erected into a separate Territory, under the name of Arizona, and for such other legislation as may be deemed proper by Congress to place the people of that large district of country on an equal footing with those of Oregon and Washington Territories. The Gadsden Purchase extends from the Rio Grande to the Colorado of the West—six hundred miles in length, by between fifty and sixty in width—embracing an area of about thirty thousand square miles, or say two-thirds as large as the State of New York."

HEAVY RAINS.—From various sections of the State, we hear of heavy rains amounting in many instances to freshets. On Saturday night last, rain unprecedented almost fell in Franklin, a portion of Granville, Warren and at Weldon. In Warren, we learn the destruction to bridges and mills is immense. The canal at Weldon also suffered very material damage, in consequence of which Lemmons & Clark will have to suspend operations in their flour mill, for several days. We trust good will be the final result, as it is understood the chinch bug cannot survive much water.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Duncan K. McKee, Esq. of N. C., late Consul at Paris, has returned to this country, having arrived at N. York on 14th.

## KANSAS.—THE DEMOCRACY AND ITS OPPONENTS.

The majority of Southern Democrats find fault with Governor Walker, because of his taking occasion in his capacity of Governor, to express an opinion upon the suitability of Kansas for Slave labor, as well as for the dictatorial manner of his insisting upon the constitution to be formed by the convention soon to be held, being submitted to the vote of the whole population of Kansas. These are expressions of opinion perfectly harmless in themselves, and only objectionable, because of their being embodied in the official declarations of a functionary occupying the position to which Mr. Walker has been appointed. They are opinions which every citizen has a right to entertain if they suit his judgment, just as he has a right to entertain opinions directly opposite, and to express them too; for the freedom of opinion and action upon this subject is the very essence of the Kansas-Nebraska legislation, and of all just legislation for the Territories. But Governor Walker is sent to Kansas to see laws impartially executed, not in any way to lend the influence of his official station to give direction to the popular decision, which ought to be made freely and without interference.

But if Southern Democrats generally take this view, what view do the organs of the Know-nothing party of the South take—that view can be the opponents of Democracy in any section or under any name, take? They, all of them, denounced the law that opened the territories to southern men under any conditions. If it was "reckless and unwise" to repeal the Missouri compromise, it must, in their opinion, have been prudent and wise to have retained that prohibition, and decreed by express law that slavery should be forcibly excluded from the whole of the territory above the line of thirty-six degrees. Surely parties that went so far in favor of the forcible exclusion of Southern men and Southern property, ought to have little to say against Mr. Walker, for a mere expression of opinion in reference to the probable decision of the people, when called upon to decide for themselves. If the opposition only had got its way, there could be no difference of opinion about Mr. Walker's course. There would be no opinions—no room for opinions about the adaptation of Kansas to slave labor. It would have been prohibited by law. To let it in at all was "reckless and unwise" according to the platform on which Mr. Fillmore ran, and upon which he was sustained by every anti-Democrat in the State, and in the Union.

If Mr. Walker went too far, as we think he did, for a man in his position, when he stopped to argue the question even of expediency, to be judged of freely by the people, what shall we think of an opposition that stood up for unconstitutional prohibition, under form of law, and denounced the removal of that prohibition as "reckless and unwise." Surely, if Mr. Walker has deviated from Democratic rule, and just so far as he has deviated, he ought to receive the applause of the opposition, towards whose platform he approximated just that much. It is a matter legitimately within the cognizance of the Democratic press and party, not of those who denounce everything like southern rights in the territory.

We speak now, of course, of party leaders and party organs. The Democratic papers of the South simply remember their position as representatives of Southern opinion and Southern interests, and while they recognize the National Democratic party and the Democratic administration as the best national exponent of one and a protector of the other, they yet feel under no obligation to withhold their censure from what they deem violations of the principles, or opposed to the policy, for which they contend.—*Wilmington Journal.*

FOUND OUT.—That "retired clergyman, whose sands of life are nearly run out," and who advertises so extensively that he will send a receipt for curing certain complaints, on receipt of postage stamps, &c., has been exposed. The editor of the Lancaster (Pa) Examiner, was coaxed into sending to him for his receipt, and he thus tells us all about it: "We have spent considerable time and money in sending to these fellows for their different remedies, from the celebrated Honey down to Rev. Dr. McDougall's retired clergyman, who proposes to cure the nervous sufferer for nothing. 'Well, the Reverend gentleman's preparation is as follows: Alcohol extract of ignatia amara—30 grains. Powdered gum arabic—10 grains. Make forty pills, and take one three times a day. Where the reverend impostor got the wonderful medicine from, it would be hard to tell. But most certainly it neither can be found in any of the medical or botanical books, drug stores or any other place, but must come from the inventive genius of the doctor's head, who will send it by mail on receipt of an extra dollar, merely to pay expenses. This certainly is the most ingenious manner that has been devised yet to gull the public, and goes far ahead of Professor Oliver's fifty ways to make a fortune, which was, without exception, the greatest piece of swindling ever perpetrated on the community."

OLD FELLOWSHIP IN ENGLAND.—The Manchester (England) Unity of Odd Fellows report that the society had expended during the year in sick pay to members, £130,000, £39,000 in funeral gifts, and £40,000 for the relief of widows and orphans. The capital of the society is £1,755,000, and during the last twelve months fifty new lodges have been opened in various parts of the world. In 1852, 10,613 new members were initiated; in 1853, 16,616; in 1854, 18,836; in 1855, 21,319; and in 1856, 23,546, of whom 11,525 were under 26 years of age.

The eminent astronomer, Bonne and Hind, have gone over all the calculations in reference to the expected comet, and they conclude that in 1858, or somewhere between 1858 and 1860, the comet will appear; but the attempt to designate the day or even the year of its appearance, they regard as preposterous. There is no data for so exact an estimate.

## From the Raleigh Standard.

TAXES AND DISTRIBUTION. The Fayetteville Argus does us injustice in asserting that we are endeavoring to "prepare the hearts of the people for taxation." We agree with that paper that "taxes collected merely to be squandered are a burden and a great curse"—but we utterly deny that this is the case in North Carolina.

We are as much opposed to high taxes as any one in North Carolina. We have as much sympathy as any one can have for the poor man, on whom the various items of taxation, County and State, may operate heavily; but the State government must be supported and the State debt paid, and the pledges already made for internal improvements honestly redeemed, whether the taxes remain as they are or have to be increased. We are the advocates of simplicity and economy in State as in federal affairs; and we verily believe that the government of North Carolina is the most economical and the cheapest on the face of the earth. We are satisfied with the present revenue law, and we have no doubt it will yield enough to meet all liabilities of the State for some years to come.

The Argus calls on its readers to note the fact that the Standard "is in favor of high taxes and against distribution." What does that paper call "high taxes?"—the present revenue law? Is it opposed to raising money by taxation to pay the State debt? If so, it is in favor of repudiation; for the debt must be paid as it falls due, or repudiation is the result. How does the Argus like that view of the matter? The "high taxes" of which the Argus complains, are to be traced as much to Whig rule in this State as to Democratic; for it is well known that the leaders of the present opposition were in possession of the government from 1837 to 1850; and that, while they made but little progress in internal improvements, they left as a legacy to the present dominant party, nearly one-half of the existing State debt. The Argus and its party have supported all the measures which have caused the present rates of taxation—they are as deeply committed to these measures as the Democratic party can possibly be; and yet, in the hope of getting a little influence or a few votes here and there, many of them resort to the small business of crying out against taxation and of seeking to prejudice the people against the party in power. But this artifice will fail. It is transparent, and the people see right through it. They possess much more common sense and much more liberality and public spirit than these K. N. leaders give them credit for; and they are not to be hoodwinked and misled in this way.

But, says the Argus, distribution is the remedy—that will relieve us. How? Such distribution as we had in 1841?—a few thousand dollars, and then the stream cut off to gratify and to enrich Northern manufacturers? The land money is ours, says the Argus, and we ought to have it,—it is common property, and we want our share.—Very well, if it be ours, let it remain where it is to defray the federal charge and expenditure, and thus reduce the tariff taxes on the people; if it be common property, it is not divisible by the common agent until the affairs of the concern are wound up and the concern dissolved. Is the Argus in favor of dissolving the government merely to get possession of "our share" of the land money?

How much would we gain by drawing one hundred thousand dollars per annum from the federal treasury, and then paying the same amount back in tariff taxes to supply its place? Why, we should gain a loss of about twenty-five thousand dollars, for it would cost at least twenty-five per cent. to collect, pay over, and then collect and pay back the sum mentioned. And so the Argus is really not only for "high taxes" but for increasing the taxes, as it certainly would be by its pet scheme of distribution; and one of the worst features in this scheme of taxation is, that the taxes would not be increased for the benefit of the people, but for the benefit of office-holders in the way of per cents and commissions.

Distribution is a humbug, and the Editor of the Argus ought to have the good sense to know the fact. But there is one feature in this distribution clamor which has always been to us a matter for surprise, and that is, the view taken by its advocates of the federal government. They seem to regard that government as a rapacious, close-fisted alien enemy, unjustly holding on to their money; and not as a common government, supported and administered for the good of all. Thus it is, that distribution rests from the very beginning on false premises,—the principle is erroneous, and no amount of argument can convert a bad principle into a good one.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—There is no wine equal to the blackberry wine when properly made, either in flavor or for medicinal purposes, and every person who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel disease. We therefore give the receipt for making it, and having tried it ourselves, (says the Petersburg Daily Express) we speak advisedly on the subject: "Measure your berries and bruise them—to every gallon add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let it stand till following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without further straining or boiling, that will make lips smack as they never smacked under similar influence before."

TEXAS ITEMS.—We are experiencing warm weather (says the Houston Telegraph of the 1st inst.) these days, but weather which will tell on the crops. The recent rains have extended some distance into the interior.

## A SAD PICTURE.

A late number of the New York Tribune has the following: "Sixteen murders have been perpetrated in this city since the first of April, about which time the whole army of grog-sellers bade defiance to any legal interference with their desolating traffic. There have been at least twelve sixteen attempts to murder, besides violent assaults and run-hill fights without precedent. Ten thousand hardened and hopeless female outcasts swarm the streets at night; two thousand children, under the guise of peddlers, from the ages of ten to sixteen, penetrate every public building, store and office in the city, to beg, steal, spy for burglars, and on their own account practise those vices which cannot be named in respectable language; five thousand great and small gamblers prey upon the credulous and the infatuated, standing all day at the doors of their dens in Broadway, as well known in person and profession as the mayor himself; ten thousand lazy, drunken, thieving short-boys, swill-boys, killers, roughs, and rowdies of other names lounge on the rum-cursed corners of the streets, making day disgusting, night hideous, and travel dangerous to all who can be suspected of having respectability or money; thousands of emigrant swindlers, mock auctioneers, lottery dealers, policy-backers, pickpockets, hall thieves, burglars, wharf-rats, area-sneaks, pimps, and vamps, practise their knaveries as openly and with as little fear of punishment as though they were engaged in the most virtuous and legitimate of human pursuits. On every hand we have vice, and crime, and splendor; crime, vice, rum, and beggary." What a picture.

## AN ATROCIOUS AFFAIR.

A Pittsburg paper mentions the arrest of the pilot and engineer of a steamboat on an attempt to sink a rival boat on the 4th inst. It appears that jealousy has for some time existed between two ferry companies in that vicinity, which, on the occasion mentioned, took this very perilous mode of exhibition. The Pittsburg paper thus describes the scene:

The Committee of Arrangements of the Liberty street Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School, chartered the "Black Hawk," to convey the scholars, teachers and parents to McKee's Rock, on the Fourth of July.—While the Black Hawk was coming up the river, opposite Manchester, the Patrick Henry left her landing at Saw Mill Run, and putting out to the middle of the river, stopped her engines and awaited the approach of the Black Hawk, to within about fifty yards. She then started and came in collision with the Black Hawk, her apron breaking down the guards. Several women fainted, the children screamed; and the male portion of the passengers were clanked with fear. People on both sides of the river shouted, and from their actions it was apparent that they anticipated fearful consequences. Not less than five hundred persons were on board the Black Hawk.

The Patrick Henry approached the other boat a second time, and again struck her guards with the apron, and from the maneuvering it was thought that the design was to sink the Black Hawk. The state of affairs was now fearful. It was feared that some of the children would leap overboard from fright. The boat was deeply laden, while the Patrick Henry had but two passengers, and is said to have left her landing upon the approach of the Black Hawk without waiting for teams. A third time she approached the other boat; and as it now seemed clearly apparent that the design was to sink the Black Hawk, endangering the lives of all on board, several gentlemen, growing desperate under the circumstances, seized pieces of stone coal. One was hurled at the pilot, striking the sash of the window, and was quickly followed by others. At this demonstration the pilot put back, and offered no further interruption.

## SOUTH-CAROLINA COLLEGE.

From the Yorkville Chronicle. Mr. Editor.—The recent action of the Board of Trustees, has vacated the chairs of Rhetoric, History and Mathematics; all of which vacancies, it is hoped, will be filled by Southern gentlemen, as the time has passed when we had to send North, or elsewhere, for scholars and Professors for our institutions.

For a chair of Mathematics, South Carolina has a son, who, for profound scholarship, high-toned honor, and deep-seated devotion to his State, has few equals—that man is Major D. H. HILL, now a Professor of Mathematics at Davidson College. He graduated at West Point in 1842, bearing off the honors of a distinguished class; he then entered the Army, served throughout the Mexican war, and was brevetted for meritorious services. At the close of the war he resigned his commission, and has since been connected with literary institutions in Virginia and North Carolina; and has contributed liberally with his pen to various Southern periodicals and journals.

Major Hill is a native of York District, of Revolutionary ancestry, and the writer of this article knows that it has long been his desire to occupy a position in which he could lend his talents to the service of his native State.

Major Hill, apart from his profound scholarship and literary attainments, possesses in an eminent degree administrative talent, and is well fitted for the government of College duties. At this particular and fearful crisis, the Trustees could not make a better selection, or discharge their duty with more satisfaction to the country, than in promoting him either to the Presidency, or chair of Mathematics. YOKK.

The editor of the Chronicle remarks, in connection with the above: "The nomination is from a distinguished source, and the result of a general confidence."

An old lady in Connecticut being at a loss for a pin cushion, made use of an onion. On the following morning she found that all the needles had tears in their eyes.

Some papers are publishing the advertisement of a New Yorker, who asserts that he has procured a fac simile of the coin which betrayed Christ. He has also procured a set of dies, and is now ready to furnish on application a fac simile of the original. Any person remitting him twenty-five cents will receive one of the pieces by mail, post paid. A full history will be sent with each piece. Will some of the "Spiritualist" brethren ascertain, through their medium, what the ghost of Judas Iscariot thinks of such a villainous humbug?

The other day Mrs. Snipkins, being unwell, sent for a medical man, and declared that she was poisoned, and that Mr. Snipkins did it. "I didn't do it," shouted Mr. Snipkins, "it's all gammon, she isn't poisoned. Prove it, doctor; open her on the spot—I am willing."

Simon, seated beside his sweet-heart fishing—"Sally, I wish I was a fish and you was bait, lordie how I'd bite!

"I know of no such thing as genius," said Hogarth to Mr. Gilbert Cooper, "genius is nothing but labor and diligence."

One man asked another why his beard was brown and his hair white. "Because," said he, "one is twenty years younger than the other."

An elderly gentleman was attacked yesterday in broad daylight by a dreadful toothache. No arrest was made, as usual.

A strange genius, in describing a lake in Minnesota, says it is so clear, that by looking into it you can see them make tea in China!

If running after women be a sin it is very easily checked. All that is necessary is for the women to stop running away from the men.

Why do old maids wear mittens? To keep off the chaps.

Rev. E. H. Chapin tells us how to make an aristocrat. "Take a plebeian rascal, and a million of dollars, and let them simmer slowly together."

Why are potatoes and corn like certain sinners of old Beausse, having eyes they see not, and having ears they hear not.

In a country paper, the marriage of a Mr. Cooper to Miss Stave is announced. The result will probably be hoops and barrels.

A man attempted to seize a favorable opportunity, a few days since, but his hold slipped and he fell to the ground considerably injured.

"Nobody ever lost anything by love," said a sage-looking person. "That's not true," said a lady who heard the remark, "for I once lost three night's sleep."

"Why don't you take a seat within the bar?" asked one gentleman of another at the court-room. "For the best reason in the world," replied the other, "my mother always told me to keep out of bad company."

Is it not a little singular that the letters that spell debt, are the initials of the sentence, "Dun Every Body Twice," and the letters which spell credit, are the initials of the sentence, "Call Regular Every Day—'Till Trust."

A lawyer once jeeringly asked a Quaker if he could tell the difference between alcohol and likewise. "O, yes," said the Quaker, "Erskine is a great lawyer; his talents are admired by almost every one. You are a lawyer, also, but not like wise."

**NORTH CAROLINA**  
**Institution for the Deaf & Dumb, and the Blind,**  
RALEIGH, N. C.—SESSION OF 1857-'58.  
Board of Directors.  
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D., President.  
S. H. YOUNG, A. M. LEWIS,  
J. C. PALMER, J. BUSHIE,  
W. W. VASS, D. G. FOWLE.

Officers of the Institution.  
WM. D. COOKE, A. M., Principal.  
J. A. WADDELL, M. D., Vice-Principal.

Teachers in the D. & D. Department.  
GEO. E. KETCHAM, J. CHAS. M. GROW.

Teachers in the Blind Department.  
J. A. WADDELL, M. D., MRS. S. C. WADDELL,  
MISS M. E. COOKE.

MRS. L. E. GROW, MRS. E. LITTLE, Matron. J. HOUSEKEEPER, S. LITTLE, Steward.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September. Any intelligent and healthy white resident of the State, between the ages of 8 and 20, whether Deaf and Dumb or Blind, may, if the means of education are wanting, be admitted to the school free of charge. The terms for those may be learned from the Principal. Such pupils as are capable of decided improvement, are not only instructed in the ordinary branches of a common education, but receive such accomplishments as may best fit them for success in life. Music, drawing, needle-work, bead-work, and suitable handicrafts will form a considerable part of the course through which they pass. Careful attention will be paid to their religious, moral and physical improvement, and every effort will be made, not only to render them comfortable, but to promote their highest welfare. Pupils should by all means enter early in September. For any information in regard to the Institution, address WM. D. COOKE, Principal, Raleigh, N. C.

**PARHAM'S SPRINGS.**  
NEAR SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. C.  
THE subscriber has purchased a beautiful location, three miles and a half N. W. of Shelby, N. C., whereon is one of the BEST WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS ever discovered, and which he has fitted up with every view to comfort and convenience. On a prominent point near by he has nearly completed a large and commodious HOTEL, which will be kept equal to any North or South, affording Health, Pleasure, or Recreation. The Establishment will be open to Visitors by the 10th of July. The "SHELBY HOTEL" will afford accommodation and convenience to the SPRING. There are several Springs, all impregnated with minerals, highly superior for drinking and bathing. Being in neighborhood to several others, "PARHAM'S SPRINGS" affords opportunities as a centre which others cannot command. Terms will be moderate.

For the Largest stock of Clothing you ever saw go to the Emporium of Fashion of FULLINGS & CO.

**NOTICE.**  
The JUSTICES of the Peace of Mecklenburg County are requested to meet in Charlotte, on Tuesday of the 7th of July, being the 23rd inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making a subscription to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. A full attendance is desired.  
W. K. REID, Clerk.  
July 14th, 1857.

**Milk!**  
THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte that he has made arrangements for supplying families with Milk every morning. Those desiring it will please give him notice, and he will deliver the Milk at their dwellings. He would inform those who might prefer to purchase their Milk from him instead of being troubled with keeping a cow, that he is willing to buy their cows and pay the cash milk price for them.  
Charlotte, July 14, 1857. W. A. COOK.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1857:

Rufus L. Alexander 2, Miss M. Allen, Mrs. Mary E. Alexander, Miss Mag C. Alexander, Nathaniel Alexander, R. W. Alexander, Miss Caroline P. Alexander, Miss Elizabeth M. Alexander, Mrs. Mary N. Alexander, Alexander, M. G. Allison 2, John Allen, Tom Allen, John Anderson, Jas. Anderson, Saml. Anderson, Miss Eliza Arwood, [Rev. R. L. Abernathy, Miss L. Albrighton.  
Eli P. Best, Miss Martha Barnett, James L. Blair, E. L. A. Bissell, Wm. Black, 2, C. S. Barker, Miss Mary A. Berryhill, J. L. Badger, Mrs. Sabina Baird, Q. E. Bowman, H. M. Bryson, W. S. Blackwell, Robert Bell, R. C. Bell, David Bell, J. C. Bell, W. M. Bell, 2, Miss A. E. Brannon, E. L. Barr, W. A. Bell, 2, John Blackman, W. C. Bigham, L. A. Berryhill, J. C. Beatty, Anderson Beatty, B. L. Brown, V. C. Barringer 2, Rufus Barringer.  
Mrs. Jane Campbell, Mrs. A. E. Clinton 3, D. A. Caldwell, Rev. M. A. Connolly, Miss Corey Cochran, Mrs. Susan Clark, S. W. Caldwell, B. F. Foster 2, J. V. Costen, Wm. Cochran, Mrs. J. I. Caldwell, J. C. Cooper, Uriah Clyde, W. Cooper 2, C. A. Caldwell, John D. Caldwell, R. H. Caldwell, R. H. Caldwell, Henry W. Conner, Daniel Cranand, Jas. L. Clark & Co., W. L. Cochran, Varney Cany, W. T. Cassey, Martha N. Cochran, Mrs. Isabella Caldwell, M. N. C. C. ham.  
John Dinkel, Richard Davidson, John F. Devine, W. W. Dixon, Mrs. Margaret Davis, De. Hamilton Graw, H. B. Dowler & Co., C. D. Davidson, C. E. Davidson 2, Wm. W. Davis, A. V. Davis, Mrs. Magt. Davidson.  
Miss J. A. Estes, James Ellwood, J. H. Erwin, W. C. Earnhardt, John B. Elliott, S. Earnhardt, M. Ellis.  
Mrs. Martha Fraser, David F. Flannigan, J. Froneberger, John Foster 2, Luc B. Flanniken, Saml. C. Fulham, Marcus C. Farris.  
F. L. Gallowsy, J. W. Gilmore, T. A. Guercer, Henry Gerow, J. Gathings, Miss Kate Gena, A. Gaines, C. Gassaway, Henry Goings, E. Graman, Michael Grotor, B. Gerdner, Dr. J. A. Gerson, Mrs. M. J. Gildens, Thos. Goggin, B. James Griffin.  
Joseph C. Hill, H. P. Hollingsworth, G. W. Hanks, N. Hays & Co., W. J. Hodges, E. R. Harris, Jas. A. Harris, Jas. H. Hangerford, Mr. Holman, J. Harper & Co., Jon H. Hardee, Wm. Hull 2, Mary J. Henderson, J. P. Heltzerband, Abney Harget, James Hennesham, Cyrus Hoover, L. N. Harris, H. C. Hamilton, W. E. Hatchett, M. N. Hart, E. L. Gaudin, P. P. Maxey, Mrs. R. M. McCall, L. A. Mason, Miss E. M. Maxwell, John McKinzie, Joseph A. Morris.  
A. F. Neel, W. B. A. F. Neel, S. W. Neel, R. A. Nelson.  
Barnard O'Connor, Charles Orr, Mrs. Mary J. Ormon, S. Owens.  
Marion D. Phelps, H. Y. Pond, Rev. H. C. Parsons, R. C. Potts, Dr. J. S. Porter, Miss E. J. Peoples.  
Jas. L. Rodden, T. J. Reid, W. M. Reed, S. S. Reed, Mrs. Nancy Right, J. N. Ross, R. S. Reed, Mrs. Mary Richardson, John R. Roan, W. H. Raney 2, R. Ramsard, Saml. A. Roan, J. R. Rudelselle, L. F. Ryder, Magt. A. Robinson.  
S. A. Stewart, R. J. Sloan, Danl. K. Smith, Samuel Stevens, Messrs. Seterman & Ben James Sherman, R. W. Shove, Master George W. Scott, Miss Mary Selley, George